

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SERVICE 1927 G R
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA BOOK 2
CHAPEL HILL N C

Monthly Knitting Number
SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 43

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 12, 1933

No. 20

REPAIR PARTS
D FOR D

NORTHROP

STAFFORD

HOPEDALE

LOOMS

Stafford Shuttle Changing
Stafford Bobbin Changing
Looms of 1 x 1 Type
And Hopedale Looms
Are Now Draper Products

Experienced Men from both concerns are now with us.

We have Records, Drawings and Patterns of the parts for these Machines.

We make Repair Parts for these looms and are now well stocked with them.

We aim to give Speedy Service in Quality Parts that fit these looms.

Substitute Loom Repairs

Handicap your Weavers
Handicap your Loomfixers
Handicap your Overseers
Handicap your Production
Handicap the Quality of your Cloth

Why Buy Substitutes
and Handicap Your Mill?

DRAPER CORPORATION
Hopedale Massachusetts
Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C

Wrap Your Product in Cotton!

You will be interested in the following specially prepared fabrics equally adaptable for roll or bale goods:

Style 8225 to replace 7 oz. or 8 oz. burlap.

Style 8226 to replace 10 oz. burlap.

You will be pleased.—Your customers will be pleased.

*You can obtain samples and complete information
by writing or telephoning*

CALLAWAY MILLS, Inc.

345 Madison Avenue

MURRAY HILL 2-7800

New York

Representatives

BOSTON

110 Summer Street

CHICAGO

323 So. Franklin St.

AKRON

1002 Second National Building

ATLANTA

1308 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA

984 Drexel Bldg.

ST. LOUIS

1302 Syndicate Trust Bldg.

CINCINNATI

1337 Cincinnati Enquirer Bldg.

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Third Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$1.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Cotton Spinner's Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 50c.

Published By

Clark Publishing Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FORTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MAR. 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 2, 1897.

VOL. 43

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 12, 1933

No. 20

How Domestic Allotment Plan Would Affect Cotton Textiles

GEORGE A. SLOAN, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which represents the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States, authorizes this statement showing the effect on prices of the Domestic Allotment or Farm Parity Plan as embodied in HR. 13991, reported favorably this week by the House Agricultural Committee. The statement summarizes the results of a careful study made by the Cost Engineering and Statistical Departments of the Institute as follows:

For standard print cloths commonly used for house dresses and similar garments, the increase in the price of the goods as they leave the mill will approximate 37½ per cent.

For narrow sheetings, a coarse yarn fabric, used in bagging, low-priced garments, building operations and in industry generally, a 50 per cent price increase.

For yarns, used largely in hosiery and underwear, the price increase will range from 40 to 60 per cent.

For denims, used largely in work clothing and particularly for overalls, a price increase of 38 per cent.

For chambrays, also used for work clothing and children's low-priced garments, a price increase of 32 per cent.

For bed sheetings, an increase of 31 per cent.

For voiles, lawns and other fine cotton goods, an increase ranging from 15 to 25 per cent.

It is clearly evident from these figures that this sales tax will range from 30 to 60 per cent on the mill price of fabrics most necessary for the simplest wearing apparel for men and women and home consumption. Obviously this will directly and substantially increase the cost of living for the average wage earner.

During the past few days a group of cotton mill executives, including G. E. Buxton, Harry L. Bailey, Gerrish H. Milliken, Robert T. Stevens, W. D. Anderson and Mr. Sloan, have conferred with Professor Raymond Moley and several prominent members of Congress in regard to this proposed legislation. While expressing their concern for the farmers' problems and the hope that a proper solution will be found, the mill representatives emphasized their grave doubt as to whether the solution will be reached through the so-called Parity Plan. Moreover, they believe that this plan involves great hardship to cotton manufacturers and their customers who comprise the entire public. Among the fundamental objections to the plan, as brought out by the Cotton-Textile Institute's studies, are the following:

1. As this tax is 100 per cent or more of the present price of raw cotton there are strong doubts that the plan

will actually correct the inequalities between the prices for agricultural and other commodities. The extensive price increases for cotton manufactures it will cause, without a proportionate increase in the price of commodities in general, will decrease the purchase of cotton goods and consequently decrease the consumption of cotton. Even at the present low price of cotton, consumption is below normal, it having amounted last year to 72 per cent of the average for 1927, 1928 and 1929. The cotton textile industry today is the largest manufacturing industry in America from the standpoint of the number of workers employed. Many business executives in other industries, economists and agricultural leaders have expressed the view that this industry should lead the way, or in any event be one of the leading industries, in working out of the depression. Consequently, a further reduction in cotton textile consumption would have a far-reaching effect upon the cotton mills, including employment.

Apart from slowing down business and checking sales of cotton goods for uses in which cotton is considered to be firmly established, such a high tax would lead to substitutions of other fibres or commodities in place of cotton in many branches of industry where cotton always has had numerous competitors. Cotton has a strong competitor in paper for containers, for covering and transporting many heavy commodities such as cement, sugar, flour, grain, etc., in which many hundreds of millions of yards of fabric are used annually. Paper, hemp, flax and ramie compete with cotton, as well as jute which is mentioned in the latest bill; rubber and leather compete with cotton in belting; in the manufacture of blankets wool is an important competitor, and in dress goods cotton competes with linen, rayon, wool and silk. The small compensating tax on rayon and silk is entirely disproportionate to the tax on cotton, as it amounts to less than 10 per cent of the selling price.

In fact, it would be impossible to enumerate the circumstances under which other fibres and commodities could be used in the place of cotton. Past experience indicates that when the price of raw cotton is disproportionately high the consumption is reduced. In 1926-1927, a year of comparatively low prices, the number of bales consumed amounted to 27 per cent in excess of the consumption in 1923-1924, a year of high prices. There is no question, therefore, that the addition of a tax to the present price of cotton as large as that proposed would cause users of cotton to turn wherever possible to fibres and commodities upon which there was no tax, and cotton

farmers would consequently suffer a serious loss of markets.

2. In the event that there would be a reduced acreage planted to cotton on farms that had qualified for receipt of allotments through having previously engaged in cotton raising, is it not reasonable to expect that the prospect of this reduced acreage would attract to the cultivation of cotton areas that could not qualify for participation in this fund, not to mention the strong probability of increased production in foreign countries? Is it not logical to regard such a development as likely to more than offset any voluntary curtailment of acreage in this country?

3. We do not, however, fear an increase in acreage brought about through prospects of curtailment as much as we fear that production of cotton would not be decreased by those eligible to the benefits of the plan. Strong doubt exists that the per acre yield of cotton can be controlled. Records show that the yield per acre of cotton is an extremely variable quantity. In 1931, Texas, the largest cotton State, produced 165 pounds per acre; Arkansas, the next in importance, produced 256 pounds per acre; Mississippi and North Carolina, other important cotton States, produced 209 and 245 pounds, respectively. From year to year also there has been a wide variation in the per acre yield. Within the last few years, 1923 to 1931, inclusive, for all States combined, it has ranged from a low of 130.6 pounds per acre to 201.2 pounds. Intensive cultivation, increased fertilizer use and favorable weather conditions are all factors that make it impossible to determine in advance what will be the aggregate output of cotton. Furthermore, it is reasonable to expect that on the reduced acreage prescribed by the plan, farmers will give more attention to getting the most out of their remaining land and thus obtain a higher yield.

4. The restricted demand caused by the tax, combined with no proportionate decrease in production, and in fact a possible expansion in production, would not facilitate the recovery of business. Cotton mills would suffer losses, unemployment would become more acute and the large surplus of raw cotton with which the industry is now burdened would increase. These are economic phases that should receive serious consideration of Congress, entirely apart from the fact that the bill proposes a very high sales tax on some of the most necessary articles of public consumption.

5. The plan will seriously discourage the mills from carrying normal inventories because of the tax involved. Moreover, it will hinder the maintenance of normal stocks in the various channels of distribution. This will mean intermittent operations, frequent drastic curtailment of employment in mill centers and resultant higher cost of production. This, in turn, will necessarily mean even higher prices to the consumer than those directly resulting from the Domestic Allotment Plan.

6. Any revenue which this tax produces cannot be distributed to the farmer until cotton planted this spring is ginned or sold. Consequently the increased purchasing power of the farmer, which is the objective of the plan, will not begin to be felt until the end of the year. Meanwhile the consumers and buyers of his product will have been struggling under the burden of an enormous sales tax. It is obvious then that if relief to the farmer is to take this form, the funds, at least in the first year, must come from general revenue. In fact, we believe it is economically unsound to raise funds for this purpose from any source other than general revenue or a sales tax sufficiently comprehensive as not to distort the relative value to consumers of essentially commodities.

Says Exports Would Suffer if Cotton is Taxed

In protesting against farm legislation that would put a tax on cotton, the Textile Export Association of the United States made the following statement to the House Agricultural Committee:

"Realizing that exports of cotton goods are of vital necessity to American farmers and as this Association is primarily interested in maintaining export trade have you considered under National Emergency Agricultural Act, Section 12, Paragraph A, the extra expense necessary to provide for waste and administrative details, also interest, or have these been overlooked? Under Section B is it your intention to earmark cotton to be used tax free or by bonding manufacturers or licensing exporters? To assist in developing exports of cotton goods it is essential that any increased expense be avoided owing to increasing competition from foreign countries which enjoy low labor costs and depreciated exchange.

"No cotton mills manufacture exclusively for export.

"There would be extreme difficulty in figuring justifiable prices for export competitive with foreign markets if processors have to pay tax and extra expense with some plan of refund.

"We suggest that consideration be given the earmarking for export of a portion of cotton processed, which would not be subject to tax, or the bonding of processors, or licensing of exporters, so as to simplify and not curtail export trade.

"It is already well established that in recent years the American cotton textile export trade has suffered serious decline. In 1929, our exports of cotton cloth were about 564,000,000 square yards; in 1931, this total dropped to about 367,000,000 square yards, a net loss of approximately 200 million square yards, or over one-third in volume. In value, the loss is even more impressive, from 135 million dollars in 1929 to 60 million dollars in 1931, a loss of 55 per cent. Cotton yarn exports have decreased from 27,491,000 pounds in 1929 to 14,272,000 pounds in 1931, a loss of 50 per cent, and in value from 15½ million dollars to slightly over 6 million dollars in 1931, a loss of 63 per cent.

"These losses resulted from economic world conditions, abandonment of the gold standard by competing nations with consequent depreciation of their currencies, and enactment of retaliatory tariffs effectively closing several formerly important markets.

"Any legislation such as the 'National Emergency Agricultural Act' must necessarily contain a provision exempting exports. Such provision will require a system of administrative machinery entailing considerable expense to the government, and a very substantial additional expense and disproportionate capital requirements to the exporter.

"Exports of cotton goods and yarns have already suffered serious losses in recent years, and any legislation that will further curtail export trade, or add any additional burden, will have disastrous effect, destroying all possibility of even continuing our present diminishing business.

"No development can improve our present farm and industrial condition more than increased exports, and legislation should rather help the exporter than add further difficulties. This is essential to the farmer as well as to labor in the textile industry.

"We earnestly request that pending legislation be provided with regulations that will encourage rather than handicap our present difficult situation."



SEND YOUR UNUSUAL CHEMICAL PROBLEMS TO US

During the past year our laboratories developed more than 100 new formulas to meet specific requirements of our customers.

• • •

The Jacques Wolf line of textile chemicals has become exceptionally complete and widely varied in our 32 years of business—but for those special problems that are always arising, our staff of experienced textile chem-

ists is always available to help solve your difficulties.

Our plant, covering over thirty acres of floor space and eight large buildings, is devoted exclusively to the development and production of chemical products of high quality for every textile need.

The wide diversity, quality and satisfactory performance of our products will be reflected in your own manufacturing operations. Assurance and satisfaction come with the selection of Jacques Wolf chemicals.

JACQUES WOLF & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers
PASSAIC, N. J.

WAREHOUSES: • PROVIDENCE, R. I. • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • UTICA, N. Y. • CHICAGO, ILL. • CHATTANOOGA, TENN. • GREENVILLE, S. C.

Winding for the Hosiery Trade*

BY T. A. BURT

Universal Winding Company, Manchester, Eng.

ESSENTIALLY winding is a non-productive process just as are all those processes which can be classed generally as preparatory and which lie between the spinning spindle and the loom or knitting machine. Yarn when it leaves the spinning mill or the rayon factory is rarely in a form which can be used as a supply for either the loom or the knitting machine. It is wound into cops, onto bobbins, or is made up in cake form, and in such form contains all the imperfections which are inherent to spun yarn. These imperfections must be removed if the ideal form of supply for fabric production is to be secured, and it is in the effectiveness of the processes through which the material passes, and the efficiency of the machinery employed, that the quality and real value of such ultimate form of supply is determined. The point to be emphasized is that good or bad winding has a very decided bearing on the efficiency of the subsequent process of fabric structure and the quality of the material produced.

In the hosiery trade many different types of knitting machines are employed, each of which calls for its own particular form of wound supply. It is imperative that the supply should be such that the yarn is delivered to the knitting needles uniformly, and with a minimum of drag or tension. When we take into consideration the action of that delicate piece of mechanism—the knitting needle—it is not difficult to realize that unless material is being fed to it regularly and evenly, it will not function in unison with its neighbors, and irregularities are bound to appear in the fabric. In certain knitting machines sinkers are used in conjunction with the needles and are responsible for the length of the loop drawn to feed the needle, but even then, regular or even loops cannot be obtained if there are any irregularities or unevenness in the winding supply.

Hosiery machine builders have gone to considerable trouble and expense in designing a feed device or measuring wheel which is usually embodied in multifeed circular knitting machines, to ensure that the yarn is supplied to each feed at a regular tension. Apparently, the builders of the knitting machines who introduced these devices are aware that there are methods of winding employed which will not provide a uniform supply, and so they have been driven to fixing feed-wheel devices in order to safeguard themselves and all users of their machines. But even with such a device, if there is any drag or snatch from the supply package, in spite of the action of a compensator, a strain is bound to be imparted to the yarn, and in the case of very delicate fibres, there is every possibility that the effect of that strain will appear in the fabric. The moral is obvious—secure perfect winding.

In many sections of the hosiery trade it is unnecessary for the manufacturer to do his own winding. He can obtain all his yarns wound onto cones of such quality that, barring the risk of damage in transit, these cones can be placed directly onto the knitting machines with excellent results. Very often the additional cost imposed by the spinner for winding is so small that the operation could not be performed any cheaper in the hosiery fac-

tory. Although, however, no saving may be effected, many manufacturers prefer to undertake the responsibility of doing their own winding in order to have it under their own control and ensure its correctness and quality.

WINDING HOSEIERY YARN

In an attempt to cover as far as possible the winding requirements of the various branches of the hosiery trade, I will start with knitted footwear, hose and half-hose; not forgetting, of course, three-quarter hose and socks. On the coarser gauge half-hose and similar machines the quality of the winding is not perhaps of so much importance as regards its effect on the appearance of the knitting, owing to the fact that any irregularities may not be so apparent as they would be in finer gauge machines and disappear when the goods are finished. But with plated goods, such as the fancy designed half-hose and plated hose which are in vogue at present, quality plays a much more prominent part, for without good winding perfect plating cannot be obtained.

When considering fine-gauge hose machines, manufacturing rayon, silk and mixture goods, the manufacturer pays really serious attention to the winding question. When artificial silk was first introduced as a standard textile fibre, a problem of paramount importance arose, and one that has still to be considered even today. The problem is to find a more satisfactory method of winding this material. The words "more satisfactory" are used because there are only two systems of winding to consider—namely, cones and bobbins. The question of single or double process winding will not be discussed for the moment.

BOBBINS AND CONES

In America, it is very difficult to find a mill knitting from anything but cones, while on the Continent, I have been informed by a prominent Germany manufacturer, that this form of supply is practically unknown.

In this country bobbin winding was considered for many years the only satisfactory way of providing a suitable package for a knitting machine. Cones, for some unknown reason, were taboo, in spite of attempts made by winding machine builders to introduce this system, and it is only within the last few years that manufacturers have begun to realize that cones are an ideal supply for hose machines, assisting greatly in the production of perfectly knitted goods, and, what is also of great importance, hose of equal lengths. It may well have been that earlier forms of cone-winding machines did not produce a yarn package that ensured even and regular delivery. With the development of precision winding the production of perfect cones became an everyday operation, but considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced today in persuading an old-time cone user that this is so.

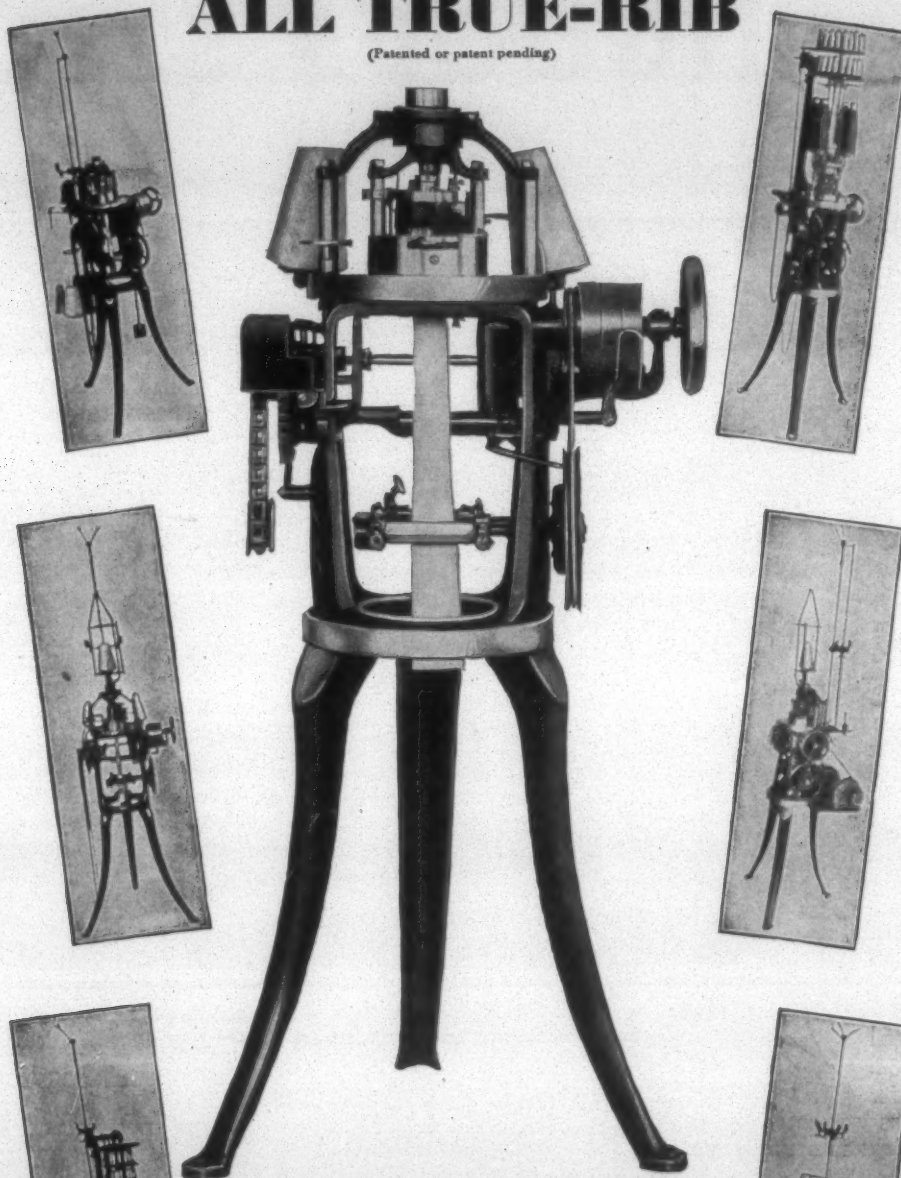
To meet the hosiery manufacturer's demand for wound yarn, rayon producers had to send out supplies wound on bottle bobbins. The bobbins had to be accurately made and were fairly costly, especially since enormous stocks had to be carried. This meant capital lying idle, and the cost had to be passed on to the manufacturer as a safeguard against the return of the bobbins. After a time they became unfit for use—except for feeding the furnace.

(Continued on Page 24)

*Part of paper presented at meeting of Midland Section, Textile Institute, Leicester, Eng.

ALL TRUE-RIB

(Patented or patent pending)



**KNITTING MACHINES
BRAIDING MACHINES
CREASING MACHINES**

FIDELITY MACHINE CO.
3908-18 Frankford Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS

by *HARWOOD*

A Sign of the Times

Clocked stockings continue to be a sign of the times. Very smart women are wearing them, and all the exclusive shops and those catering to a good medium class trade include them in their stocks.

Here is a novelty recently launched by Best & Co. of New York—Paris Clocked "Initial" Chiffon Silk Stockings! The initials, as you see in the sketch, are cleverly worked into the design of the dainty lace clock. Best & Co. offered these stockings in two colors only, spice and vapor, and in the initials—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, L, M, R, S, W. The retail price was \$1.35. This is a novelty for the very fastidious woman to whom novelties in stockings do not as a rule appeal.



The Big?

Season in and season out, color is the big question in stockings. It is quite generally conceded now that volume business will be done this spring—as applied to clothes generally—in navy blue, black and the neutrals, so the stockings for costumes in these colorings are paramount.

For black or dark blue costumes, the darker, more colorful beige stockings are best—for the neutrals (gray and beige) medium, very soft indefinite shades with an overtone of brown or gray to harmonize with brown or black accessories.

At the shoe convention a short time ago in New York, footwear for

the gray costume was discussed at length. A dark navy shoe was endorsed, especially when there were other navy blue accessories. Brown and black shoes were also recommended. In addition, many of the manufacturers have made up a line of gray shoes. The materials include kid, suede, reptile and felt—often several shades of gray combined in one shoe. Even with the gray shoes, a grayish neutral stocking is more flattering to the leg than a truly gray stocking—though this season all hosiery manufacturers must include some gray in their lines.

Complexion Shades

The firm of Nolde and Horst are featuring for resort and summer wear three complexion shades, all of them a variation of suntan tones. One of

WHAT IS YOUR STYLE PROBLEM?

This monthly feature must of necessity be general and of fairly wide scope.

The reactions of our readers and their inquiries indicate that each has his own style problem, peculiar to himself.

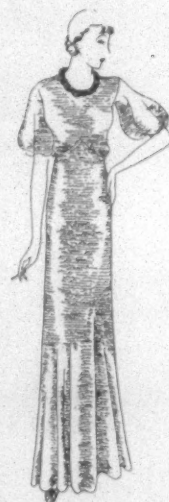
We want to help you. We are glad to answer specific style questions. There is no charge. Write to:

HARWOOD
40 East 41st Street
New York, N. Y.

them is a soft, rich suntan for the brunette, having much brown in it; the second is a medium tone intended for the average complexion; and the third, called "Coy," is a light suntan for day and evening.

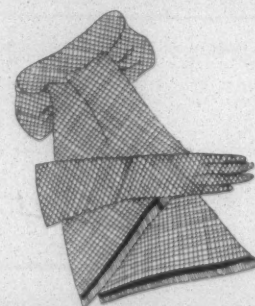
The Knitted Evening Dress

Probably the latest thing in evening dresses, and certainly the newest thing in knit goods, is the knitted evening dress. This fashion was launched by Mrs. Franklin, Inc., whom many people think makes the smartest knit things in America. One of the best-liked models is sketched on this page. It is a yellow green sheer knit dress with full sleeves. About the neck, which is collarless, is worn a dark brown knitted lei. With their entrance into the field of evening dress, knitted clothes have successfully invaded every department of woman's dress.



Glove and Scarf Ensembles

In preparing for the resort seasons, manufacturers should not overlook that well-liked novelty, glove and scarf ensembles. The most attractive



interpretation of this fashion is a plain slip-on mesh glove—camellia white, for instance—it is a smarter than dead white this season—and a camellia white scarf bordered with bands of cinnamon brown and banana yellow as illustrated above.

the
it;
ded
the
tan

ess
ven-
west
tted

have
part-

les
sons,
rlook
and
ctive

SUPRAMINES
SUPRANOLS
PALATINE FAST
KATIGENS
FASTUSOLS
BENZO VISCOSE
CELLITONS
NAPHTOLS
RAPID FAST
RAPIDOGENS
INDIGOSOLS
ALGOLS
INDANTHRENS

the perfect hand of dyestuffs



GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

230 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



PERSONAL NEWS

C. E. Robinson, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Mary Lelia Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga., has been elected mayor of the City of Greensboro, Ga.

Carl Crider, who has been overseer of weaving at the Conestee Mills, Conestee, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Ike Edwards has been promoted from overseer of carding to night superintendent at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Martin P. Glyn, Jr., is now connected with the New York and Philadelphia sales offices of Textiles, Inc., of Gastonia. He formerly sold yarns for Rowan Cotton Mills, Salisbury, and Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga., and was with the Philadelphia office of Cannon Mills for some time.

Forrest H. Shuford, of High Point, N. C., has been appointed director of the Division of Standards and Inspections of the North Carolina Department of Labor. His department is charged with enforcement of laws relating to employment of women and children in industry, the collection of labor statistics and use the safety devices in industries and other matters concerning employment conditions.

Mr. Shuford was brought up in the textile business. He was educated at Berea College and at the textile school of N. C. State College. After leaving college he worked for a time in mills in New Jersey and North Carolina and was assistant superintendent of Grove Mills, Gastonia, when poor health forced him to give up mill work. He has been Boys' Commissioner at High Point and probation officer for the past six years. In his new duties he will succeed E. F. Carter. The appointment was made by A. L. Fletcher, Commissioner of Labor.

Display garments made

lk

Roessler & Hasslacher Establish Charlotte Headquarters

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., or as they are now called the R. & H. Chemical Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., have established headquarters in the Du Pont offices at 300 West First street, Charlotte, N. C., and from that office will handle western Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

R. M. Levy, who has been with Roessler & Hasslacher for 23 years, and was division manager, has been placed in charge of the office and will be assisted by Chas. D. Potter, Leroy Kennett and J. C. Robinson. William Woods, of Philadelphia, is also temporarily connected with the Charlotte office and Mrs. Mary A. Harkey is secretary to Mr. Levy.

Roessler & Hasslacher handle a full line of manufactured and resale chemicals. All laboratory and testing work will be done at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Levy, who was born in West Point, Miss., has been a frequent visitor to the South and enjoys a large acquaintance with mill men.

With one exception his salesmen and demonstrators are Southern men with long practical experience.

Lindsay Will Develop Own Sales Department

High Point, N. C.—R. O. Lindsay, who resigned as vice-president after twenty-nine years with the hosiery manufacturing organization developed under the Adams-Millis Corporation, now is shaping an independent sales organization for the Guilford Hosiery Mills, of which he is president. He retains his financial interest in the Adams-Millis Corporation.

The Guilford mills had been selling through the Adams-Millis sales organization its men's fancy half hose and women's rayon, mercerized and lisle hosiery. Annual production of men's hose at the Guilford mills reaches 1,000,000 dozen pairs and capacity production of women's hosiery 200,000 dozen pairs. The company will sell to the wholesale trade and commission merchants only.

J. W. Lindsay, who has been secretary and treasurer of the firm for the last six years, will continue to do the buying, while R. O. Lindsay will devote his attention to the selling end.

American Aniline Products Co. Open Charlotte Laboratory

American Aniline Products, Inc., which has for the past eight years been represented in the South with A. S. Cooley, located in Charlotte, has established offices and a laboratory in the Union Storage Company building at 1000 West Morehead street.

The laboratory will be in charge of F. L. Young, who formerly lived in Charlotte but who has recently been in charge of the New York laboratory of his present employers.

American Aniline Products, Inc., handle a very full line of colors and the object of establishing the laboratory is to render quicker service to a large and growing trade in the South.

Mr. Cooley, the Southern representative, a man of very pleasing personality, is already well known among Southern colored goods mills.

Chemists and Colorists Meeting

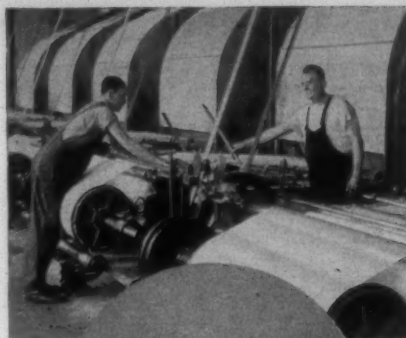
The winter meeting of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held on Saturday, January 28th, at the Poinsett Hotel, in Greenville, S. C. Several interesting technical papers will be presented at the afternoon session by men prominent in the industry. During the evening the customary banquet will be held at 7 o'clock, at which time one or two addresses will be delivered.

To Continue Business of Alabama Mills Co.

Birmingham, Ala.—Paul A. Redmond, president of the Alabama Mills Company, stated in connection with the filing of a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by that company, that such proceedings are with a view of protecting a friendly reorganization of the company, and were not brought about by any adverse action of creditors.

The business of the company and its operation will be continued without interruption by Mr. Redmond, who has been appointed receiver and who is entirely familiar with its affairs.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co. will continue to sell the product of the reorganized company.



THEY DEMAND
the utmost in

**RAYON
FABRIC**



YOUR product must eventually meet the critical test of the woman purchaser. Make your fabrics more marketable by increasing your weave-room efficiency with
RAYGOMM—The Scientific Size for Rayon.

Send for descriptive leaflet

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

EST. 1866

285 MADISON AVENUE

BOSTON

PROVIDENCE

CHICAGO

TORONTO

ROCHESTER



NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA

CHARLOTTE

SAN FRANCISCO

BUFFALO

LOS ANGELES

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL TEXTILE STARCHES, DEXTRINES, GUMS AND TAPIOCA FLOURS

KNITTING TRADE NOTES

Single-Unit Machine By Hirsch

Louis Hirsch Textile Machines, Inc., is prepared to introduce a new single unit, full-fashioned knitting machine in the United States which has been tested for some time in several European mills, it was stated.

The machine produces in one knitting operation a stocking that cannot be told from the present type and is almost entirely automatic in operation, Mr. Hirsch asserted.

The only essential manipulations by the operator are claimed to be:

To turn the welts, cut threads, take off weights, engage thread carriers, reset narrowing machine and open and close instep mechanism.

Among the improvements claimed are:

Specially shaped needles for better stitch, hook knocking over bits, movable both vertically and horizontally, improved jack-head to prevent sinker smashes, automatic control for frictions, individual section needle-bars. The machine is designed for high speed. More than 100 patents, granted and pending, cover the machine, the new methods, devices and improvements employed.

Mr. Hirsch said that the machine is now in the course of erection in Philadelphia.

Causes of Knitting Needle Corrosion

Considerable trouble has been reported in the industry from corrosion and pitting of individual needles in the transfer and knitting bars in knitting full-fashioned silk hosiery.

A member of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers submitted a problem of this character to the Research Laboratory, which was the subject of extensive research and a detailed report. Inasmuch as the problem had to do with metal rather than fiber, the Association's Research Associate arranged for the co-operation of the Metallurgical Division of the Bureau of Standards, Washington.

It is pointed out in the report that the remedy for the difficulty evidently lies in the modification of the oil emulsion, whereby no corrosive action on the steel occurs, or in the use of a more resistant metal.

The following excerpts from the report will be of general interest in the industry:

"The tests described indicate that contact corrosion is cause for needle failure. The silk oil-water emulsion is slightly corrosive; the silk thread, when saturated with this emulsion and in contact with the needle, will result in localized pitting of the needle.

"Examination of three of the failed bars with the binocular microscope revealed that a slight pitting, just discernible, will cause the needle to be unfit for further use. The amount of corrosion necessary to produce this pitting is very small. The rubbing of the silk thread over the needle tends to remove the corrosion products and thus present a clean surface for further pitting.

"Any galvanic effects between the brass and steel strips are probably confined within these strips and have no bearing upon the pitting of the needles. The substitution of metal whereby the two strips could be of the same ma-

terial might decrease the corrosion of the steel bar.

"A careful study of mill operations should be made in attempting to remedy this problem. Stainless steel needles and bars might offer a solution without changing any of the present procedure in regard to soaking, oiling, drying, washing, etc., of the silk. However, any substitution of other metals for the needles should be made only after due consideration, since most metals are subject to "contact corrosion." With the present information at hand, definite recommendations cannot be made.

"Careful consideration should be given the silk oil that is used since its corrosiveness is indicated by these tests. Analysis of the oil should be made to determine its composition and the presence of either organic or mineral acids."

Circular Knit, Full Fashioned Machines Get Patents

Two patents, one on a full-fashioned and the other on a circular knitting machine, have just been granted by the U. S. Patent Office to Philadelphia inventors.

The full-fashioned knitting machine, Patent No. 1,892,359, is presented by Ernst Osbar Nebel, of Philadelphia, and there are 15 claims:

The third one reads:

"In a full-fashioned stocking knitting machine, a main yarn carrier, means for moving said main yarn carrier to effect the knitting of a fabric, a narrower for controlling said main yarn carrier to effect the narrowing of the fabric, a reinforcing yarn carrier to interknit reinforcing yarn with said main yarn and a pattern-controlled narrower-mounted means limiting to variable extents the movement of said reinforcing yarn carrier from the edge of the fabric inwardly to produce a variable delineation where the reinforcing yarn terminates in its innermost position of interknitting with the main yarn extending throughout the entire selvedge below the welt."

The other patent, issued to Julius Sirmay, and assigned to Jacquard Knitting Machine Co., Inc., Philadelphia, is No. 1,891,956, and covers a circular knitting machine. Of the 16 claims, No. 11 reads:

"In a circular rib knitting machine having a stationary needle cylinder and dial, and a rotating cam cylinder and dial cam cap, the combination of a dogless mechanism for holding the dial stationary with respect to the cylinder, said dogless mechanism including a locking member provided with gear teeth a gear engaging said teeth and means for turning said gear for racking the dial."

Improved Non-Runs To Be Ready This Month

Mills producing non-run hosiery under the Schwartz patents will have a materially improved stocking in the hands of jobbers before the end of the month.

Both Berkshire and Apex Hosiery Company have collaborated in developing the improvements, it is said. Higher twist silk, heel and toe and welt reinforcement and greater elasticity have been carried out in the non-runs, it is asserted.

...**LOW TENSION** operation eliminates outside ruptures, and gives 3 to 4 times longer fastener life

A 75 horsepower motor installation equipped with a 14" 6-ply Compensated Belt. Note small drive pulley. Plant engineer reports "belt shows no appreciable slip or wear after six months steady running."



Compensated
PAT. APPLIED FOR

TRADE MARK

Belt

Because of its special compensated features (Pat. applied for), operating efficiency is higher with half the normal tension of standard rubber belting. All outside ruptures and failures at the fasteners are now eliminated. In addition, the belt has a treated wear-resisting pulley side with double the coefficient of friction, insuring twice the overload capacity above the rated horsepower.

Condor
LINE

Flat Belt	Fire Hose
V-Belt	Steam Hose
Cone Belt	Mill Sundries
Air Hose	Suction Hose
Acid Hose	Oilless Bearings
Water Hose	Rubber Lined Tanks
Rubber Covered Rolls	

The Compensated Belt is an advanced type of transmission belting. It is exclusively a Manhattan development. As a practical means of further reducing your belting costs, we urge you to try Compensated Belt.

Sold by leading jobbers

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Executive Offices and Factories, Passaic, New Jersey

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Government and Business

We agree heartily with C. T. Revere that the American people, seeking the quickest way out of the depression, had best depend upon their own individual energy and initiative rather than upon aid from the government.

For the past three years, one of our most popular sayings has been "The government ought to do something." As a result, the government has done plenty. It has gone into business up to its neck, almost every kind of business. Yet the solution has not been found. For instance, the efforts of the Farm Board to stabilize prices on cotton and wheat have been continued in the face of a steady decline in the price of both. Nobody has yet invented a way to nullify the old law of supply and demand. Artificial means of stimulating prices have fallen flat, and so have prices.

The fundamental principles of American government were based upon the idea that we should hold government functions to the minimum and increase the functions of the individual to the maximum. We have gotten a long way from that idea.

The textile industry is vitally interested in the welfare of the farmers. There is an interdependence between agriculture and industry that needs no emphasis here. At the same time, the multitude of remedies that are constantly being presented to "save cotton" are accomplishing nothing. Our own idea is that cotton needs "saving" only from its friends. Hardly a day passes that someone does not offer some plan that will artificially advance cotton prices almost overnight. We have yet to see such a plan that appears even reasonably workable. Nobody has

found an artificial prop for commodity prices nor are they likely to.

In discussing this question, Mr. Revere says of the many plans for Farm Relief:

In the forefront of these activities stands the professional farm agitator. They are among the most active lobbyists in Washington. They fought hard for the McNary-Haugen monstrosities, and they favored the Federal Farm Board. If this new plan—Domestic Allotment or Farm Parity—whatever it may be called, proves as disastrous as is indicated, they will espouse some other palliative with unquenched enthusiasm. That is their business—their racket. They would be equally as active, equally as vocal in disseminating propaganda for the prevention of cruelty to three-legged mules if it paid as well.

From a fundamental viewpoint, it is hardly necessary to analyze any of these schemes in specific detail. Stripped of their scholarly trappings, we find in every case that we have run across just "another one of those things." An experienced engineer, if asked to examine a device to produce perpetual motion or a machine to make water run uphill will not be interested particularly in an ornate description of pulleys, plungers, gadgets and whatnots to accomplish the claimed result. He simply knows that it is against natural law and lets it go at that. The seasoned business man will make up his mind in advance about this latest Congressional proposal. He knows that in a short time it will be relegated to the lumber room of curiosities along with the Keely Motor, the Philosopher's Stone and other contrivances that have imposed on the gullibility of mankind.

Our farm problem can be solved. But the solution does not lie along the pleasant road of the "easiest way." So long as we dally with panaceas and depend upon the Government to do what we ought to do for ourselves, we shall be as far away as ever from the solution. We believe that the people of the United States and particularly the farmers of the United States are willing to settle down and work the problem out for themselves if they are not deluded by some will-o'-the-wisp hope from political sources.

As far as remedial measures, the most practical assistance that the government can bring to the country is a drastic reduction in the huge waste of government funds. Given real economy in government, business will work its own way out.

Market Outlook Encouraging

While buying of cotton goods and yarns has been slow to develop since the turn of the year, there are many indications that a more active market is not far off. Reports from New York show that interest in a wide variety of goods is increasing and that many buyers plan to increase their purchases within the next several weeks.

A large number of both wholesale and retail buyers are expected in the market next week for their conventions and are expected to place large orders while there.

Gray goods have been quiet since the holidays, but have remained generally firm. The mills are

in an excellent position to hold prices and we believe that if they maintain a firm price, buying will be stimulated. There is no doubt that the mill attitude toward prices is much better now than it was some weeks ago. There is a more general disposition to refuse concessions. The determination of the mills to prevent a price decline during a few weeks of slack buying has been very apparent recently.

The volume of business done recently in fine goods, especially in the fancy weaves, has been much larger than is generally realized. A good season for fine cottons seems assured.

The strength of the mill position lies in the reduced stocks and the volume of business now on their books. They are in excellent shape from standpoint of statistics and certainly have a real opportunity to improve their price position. With cotton showing further strength as this is being written and a very bullish sentiment in some quarters over the cotton outlook, buying confidence is sure to increase if price weakness is not allowed to develop.

We honestly believe that recovery for the textile industry is going to make steady progress this year. The extent to which it is realized is going to depend largely upon the manufacturers. At present, their renewed determination to improve their merchandising policies is one of the most encouraging factors in the situation.

Norman Thomas Speaks

At a recent meeting of college students Norman Thomas, the recent presidential candidate of the Socialist party, said:

The capitalist system is breaking down with extraordinary rapidity.

In commenting upon this remark, Arthur Brisbane says:

When the great-great-grandsons of the college students have gray beards, some Norman Thomas of the future will still be telling them that "capitalism is breaking down rapidly."

The students should also remember that the "racket" in which Norman Thomas is engaged and from which he has for years secured a lucrative living without working, requires him to attack a fictitious system called by him "the capitalistic system" and to predict victory for the efforts made to destroy same.

Creating the idea that there is a monster to be destroyed and that its destruction is eminent is the means of securing the contributions needed to support Mr. Thomas and his organization.

A little sidelight upon the "racket" is given in the following extract from an account of an ad-

dress of Norman Thomas at Madison Square Garden in New York:

Thousands of red handkerchiefs, waving amidst prolonged applause, greeted the arrival of Thomas. Of the Garden's 22,000 seats, 12,000 were purchased for this rally at 25 cents each.

Selling 12,000 two-cent handkerchiefs at 25 cents each is a neat stunt.

Coming Out of the Depression

The old machine was in reverse for a long time and the brakes would not work. We tried to shift gears, but they would not budge. Had to keep one eye on the road in front and the other on the mirror to stay on the pike. Thought about shutting off the gas, but there was no place to park, so it was just on down that hill that we received so much pleasure in climbing not so long ago. We did not reach the bottom, something slipped, we shifted gears, we are now in low and are making the grade again. It is not far up there to the top, where we will shift into high and be going good. Just look at that procession in front and behind us.—*Exchange*.

Obsolete Knitting Equipment Severe Handicap

Textile machinery does not have to become worn out to be obsolete. More than often, equipment is rendered out of date because of the development of machines that will do a better job for less money.

In knitting machinery, for instance, the worth of machinery is measured largely by its ability to produce goods that meet the changing style trends. The greatest progress in knitting machinery has been in the direction of improved merchandising possibilities enabling the manufacturers purchasing such equipment to sell all of their products and sell them at a profit. Knitters who do not purchase new equipment from time to time in order to offer the latest style products are forced into a type of competition that cannot provide profits.

Many knitters, because of the low commodity prices and the difficulty of obtaining orders, are unwilling to invest in new equipment. They justify their position on the grounds of economy. Yet they are economies that no one can afford. On one hand, old equipment is operated at low efficiency and on the other hand the replacement of old equipment is ignored although it is the only way of earning dividends. False economy is proving a handicap to too many mills.

Stick to your knitting, but don't stick to your old knitting equipment. It can't be made to pay.

If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
Toilet Tissues
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

Dillard Paper Co.
Greensboro, N. C.



Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

*Plans—Specifications—Reports—
Appraisals—for Industrial Plants*

NEW YORK

BOSTON

SPARTANBURG

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES Sou. Agents CHAS. L. ASHLEY
P. O. Box 843 P. O. Box 720
Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.

Business Stationery

Printed to order on Standard Bond Paper.
Letterheads, Statements, Envelopes, Invoices, Circulars, Cards.

1,000	\$2.00
5,000	6.75

Any job quoted on receipt of information.
Send sample for estimate.

DAVID NICHOLS & CO.
Kingston, Ga.

BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

**Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium**

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GASTONIA, N. C.—Osceola Mill, a plant of Textiles, Inc., began operations on a full-time schedule this week after being on a curtailed schedule for several months. Eighty per cent of the machinery was put into operation.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Phoenix Mills, Inc., manufacturers of men's and boys' sweaters, has opened its own sales room at 93 Worth street, New York, with George T. Mulligan in charge.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Industrial Cotton Mills have installed Sanforizing equipment which is to be used for shrinking their denim production. The mill operates 19,232 spindles and 1,000 looms.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.—The Calhoun Mills were forced to suspend operations for several days, due to the fact that there were so many cases of influenza among the operatives. About 400 cases were reported.

TRYON, N. C.—The knitting department of the Southern Mercerizing Company here has been leased to B. F. Stewart of Mount Pleasant. The concern expects to begin operations within 10 days. The plant has 80 knitting machines.

TALLADEGA, ALA.—Talladega Cotton Mills began the new year running on full time, with a sufficient supply of orders to assure operation for several weeks ahead.

The Talladega Cotton Factory is operating on a schedule of 110 hours a week, and the Bemis Bag Company plant and the Samoset Mills are running on 55-hour schedules.

ATHENS, GA.—The Athens Manufacturing Company has purchased the Southern Manufacturing Company, which closed several months ago.

It is unofficially reported that operation of at least part of the mill will begin immediately.

The purchase, it is stated, includes the entire plant of the Southern Manufacturing Company. All machinery and real estate is included. Deed was filed with the clerk of Superior Court here December 30 by Abit Nix, of Erwin, Erwin & Nix, who represented the Athens Manufacturing Company in the sale. The Southern Manufacturing Corporation, Baltimore, owner of the mill, was represented by J. D. Bredwell.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A large portion of the stock and money paid to the stockholders of the Enoree Mills and ordered returned by E. Inman, master in equity, has been returned, according to announcement of W. P. Conyers, liquidating agent for the mills. About \$35,000 in cash and stock which was issued in the new Enoree Mills was due to be returned. These were assets of the old Enoree Mills which were paid to the stockholder by the late Allen J. Graham and for the recovery of which creditors of the mills instituted suit.

Mr. Conyers states that inducement of cancellation of interest was offered the persons holding the stock and those who received cash payments if they would return the money immediately, and most of them did without any further legal action.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

MARION, N. C.—A working day of three eight-hour shifts will be adopted by the Marion Knitting Mill here within the near future, it was announced by the management.

The new policy will add a third more employees to the pay roll, bringing the total number to more than 300 men and women, all of whom will be given full time work each week.

The reduction in working time will not be accompanied by a reduction in wages, as the increased efficiency of a man working only eight hours is expected to make up for the time lost in shortening his hours, said W. W. Neal, president of the firm.

Thus, the total output of the mill can be increased without adding new machinery or raising overhead expenses.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The power plant capacity of the Cone group of mills will be increased by approximately 50 per cent by the installation of two additional turbines and a new boiler. The enlarged plant will serve White Oak, Revolution, and Proximity Mills and Proximity Print Works. Contracts for the new equipment have been placed. They specify one turbine of 3,000 k.w. capacity and one of 1,000 k.w. capacity and one boiler of about 1,000 horsepower.

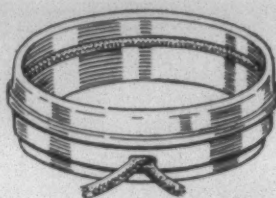
The turbines are being furnished by the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., and the boiler by Babcock & Wilcox, of New York City. From four to five months will be required for manufacture and installation of the equipment. Installation will be under the direction of J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., engineering firm.

Specifications call for installation of one of the new turbines in the White Oak powerhouse and the other in the powerhouse at Proximity Mills. The boiler will be placed in the White Oak powerhouse. The boiler will displace an old one, representing a step in the power modernization program launched by the Cones some years ago. It has larger capacity than the old one. The new turbines do not displace the ones which are now functioning but constitute an addition to such equipment.

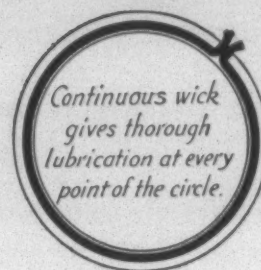
At present at White Oak there are two turbines, one of which is of 3,500 k.w. capacity, while the other is rated at 2,500 k.w. At Proximity Print Works one turbine now in use is of 1,500 k.w. capacity and the other one is 1,000 k.w. The present turbines, therefore, have 8,500 k.w. capacity, and the two new turbines are to be of 4,000 kilowatt capacity, or almost half that of the ones already functioning, making the turbines under the expansion program 12,500 k.w.

Although the new boiler is rated 1,000 horsepower, it will use pulverized fuel and it is expected to produce about 3,000 H.P. Under the new arrangement there will be two boilers—the one which has just been ordered and one of the two now in use.

This program will enable the Proximity Manufacturing Company to generate a great deal more electrical power, and, conversely, purchase less. However, President Cone emphasized the fact that the decision to purchase the additional equipment is not to be construed as reflecting any criticism of the Duke Power Company,



Patents granted
and pending



Oil is supplied at
actual contact,
where most needed.

PERFECTED Ring lubrication pays a definite profit

THE PERFECT automatic lubrication of DIAMOND FINISH Eadie Rings for twisting is 1. Continuous. 2. Adequate. 3. Clean. The exclusive patented design delivers oil ALL AROUND the ring, in just the right quantity. Absolute cleanliness is assured. The advantages gained are: 1. Increased production because of no stoppage, faster speeds, less cleaning. 2. Cleaner, more even yarn. 3. Heavier travelers with longer life can be used.

Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.



Located in easy reach of most Southern textile plants, we offer complete mechanical facilities and broad experience in the design and production of textile labels, tickets, bands, hang tags, etc. We are equipped both to reproduce designs now in use and to prepare new ones in harmony with modern styling trends. Usually we can do it at costs which are reflected in savings to our customers.

Let Us Quote You

JACOBS GRAPHIC ARTS COMPANY
CLINTON—SOUTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS

from which his company purchases power and from which it will continue to buy considerable power.

One of the reasons for the program launched this week is the fact that it will enable the Proximity Manufacturing Company to make power to be used in all of the Cone mills here. Under the new arrangement power made by the Proximity Company will be used in Revolution Cotton Mill as well as the other plants.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Adams-Millis Corporation have recently purchased a quantity of Sipp-Eastwood Winders for their new throwing plant, according to announcement made by the Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Carolina Specialty Company, of Charlotte, announce the sale recently of Hermas Shearing Machines to the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington; Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby; Burlington Mills Company, Burlington, and Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—Dilling Cotton Mills have recently installed several Sipp-Eastwood Horizontal Silk Wipers purchased through Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, N. C.

SWANNANOVA, N. C.—Manufacturing operations of the Beacon Manufacturing Company will be centered in the company's plant at Swannanoa for the present, with the possibility that the New Bedford plant will be closed for an indefinite period beginning next September or October, according to Charles D. Owen, Jr., assistant treasurer.

It is also stated that the future of the plant in New Bedford is a matter of conjecture at the moment and dependent entirely upon business conditions, which are considered uncertain. Plans are already under way for the removal of a portion of the machinery from New Bedford to the South.

It is planned to transfer the general offices of the company from Massachusetts to Swannanoa.

Arcadia Operating Under Receiver

Spartanburg, S. C.—Arcadia Mills are now operating under direction of H. A. Ligon as temporary receiver. Mr. Ligon was named receiver last week, as noted, after the mills' goods, cotton and bank account had been seized by Federal officers for the Bankers Trust Company, of New York, on an execution for \$237,048.

The receivership order is returnable Monday, January 16, when arguments will be heard on the merits for the appointment of a permanent liquidating receiver.

Appointment of the receiver was made by Judge Stoll over the objection of C. C. Wyche, of Nicholls, Wyche & Russell, representing John Z. Cleveland, large stockholder and creditor, who asked for time to consider his client's rights, and W. H. Earle, B. M. Martin and Price & Poag, of Greenville, counsel for the Bankers Trust Company, who asked to be made party defendants in the action and for time to prepare their case.

C. E. Lyles, of Lyles & Daniel, counsel for the stockholders seeking the receivership, pointed out to the court the necessity for immediate action to retain 600 opera-

tives, affecting the 2,000 residents of the Arcadia community, in employment and to preserve the "character of a going concern."

Under the order passed by Judge Stoll, Mr. Ligon is empowered to borrow money, buy cotton and supplies and to make such other contracts as are necessary to continue operation of the mill pending the final outcome of the receivership action. To obtain funds borrowed for this purpose, he is authorized to pledge cotton, supplies, stock in process and the output of the mill during the period of temporary receivership.

The action was precipitated when J. Duncan Adams, United States marshal for the western district of South Carolina, levied on cotton goods and products and cotton owned and stored by the mill and the mill's bank account for the benefit of the Bankers Trust Company, of New York. The Bankers Trust Company last Thursday was awarded a judgment against the mill for \$237,048 in a dual action in Federal Court.

Display Garments Made From Rabbit Wool

An interesting display of fabrics and garments made from Angora rabbit wool and from the wool of other domestic rabbits will be featured at the Rabbit Show to be held in Charlotte January 17th.

Interest in rabbit wool products is growing in the South where a number of mills are already utilizing the yarn in their products. Mills in the East are now consuming all of the Angora wool available in this country and are importing further supplies each year. Current quotations show Angora wool is selling at \$7.50 per pound for first grade, down to \$3.50 per pound for fifth grade.

Angora wool mixes well with silk, rayon and cotton in spinning and weaving and an increasing number of mills are considering the use of the wool. The display at Charlotte is expected to prove of unusual interest. The products to be shown coming from exhibits recently displayed at Boston and Chicago and will be in charge of I. U. Wood, of Newburyport, Mass., and C. E. Anderson, of Chicago.

Returns on Non-Run Only 1 Per Cent

Returns on non-run hosiery manufactured by the Gotham Silk Hosiery Company under its own patents have not been in excess of 1 per cent, and for causes attributable to the non-run feature of the stockings returns have been less than one-half of one per cent.

This, in addition to other reports of decided improvement in the production of non-runs under the several patents now commercially used has served to inject a new note of optimism among buyers, overcoming the early loss of interest on the part of both stores and customers.

Mills producing non-run hosiery under the Schwartz patents will have a materially improved stocking in the hands of jobbers before the end of the month, it was again asserted.

Both Berkshire and Apex Hosiery Company have collaborated in developing the improvements, it is said. Higher twist silk, heel and toe and welt reinforcement and greater elasticity have been carried out in the non-runs, it is asserted.

The heel and toe have been reinforced with pure silk plaited over 122-ply yarn, it is believed, and the welt has been strengthened with an after guard. The instep has also been improved.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
—A—		—J—	
Akron Belting Co.	—	Jacobs Graphic Arts Co.	17
Aktivin Corp.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	—K—	
American Moistening Co.	—	Keever Starch Co.	—
Ashworth Bros.	—	—L—	
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	27	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	16
—B—		—M—	
Bahnon Co.	—	McCord, H. M.	21
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	20	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Barber-Coleman Co.	—	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	13
Barkley Machine Works	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
Borne, Strymer Co.	—	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Brown, D. P. & Co.	—	Merrow Machine Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	—N—	
—C—		National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Callaway Mills, Inc.	2	National Oil Products Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	21
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Nichols, David & Co.	16
Clark Publishing Co.	2	—O—	
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	28	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	—P—	
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Curran & Barry	20	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
—D—		Precision Gear & Machine Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	16	—R—	
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	20	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	21
Dillard Paper Co.	16	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
Draper Corporation	1	—S—	
Dronsfield Bros.	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	28
DuPont Rayon Co.	—	Slipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Durene Association	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
—E—		Smith, L. C. Bobbin Works	—
Eaton, Paul B.	19	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	28	Sonoco Products	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Southern Ry.	—
Enka, American	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
—F—		Stanley Works	—
Fidelity Machine Co.	7	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Firth-Smith Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	11
Foster Machine Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	20
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Stone, Chas. H.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	—T—	
—G—		Terrell Machine Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Gastonia Brush Co.	—	—U—	
General Dyestuff Corp.	9	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	—V—	
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
—H—		Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Viscose Co.	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	—	—W—	
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	28
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co.	19	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	17
Hygrolit, Inc.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	5

Much Cotton Is Being Exported

Washington.—Largely due to cotton, the volume of foreign exports during November was 20 per cent above pre-war levels.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that cotton exports were 147 per cent of pre-war during the month. Fruit with an export volume of 423 per cent of pre-war and unmanufactured tobacco with an index of 144 per cent of pre-war, were the only other farm products with exports equal or greater than the pre-war days.

The index of all farm products exported in November, 1931, was 137 per cent of pre-war without cotton. The index figure for November of this year would have been 85 per cent of pre-war.

Grain and its products exported during November were 73 per cent of the pre-war index; animal products, 63 per cent; dairy products and eggs, 68 per cent; wheat and flour, 67 per cent; hams and bacon, 27 per cent, and yard, 9 1per cent.

Cotton exports for the five months ending November 30, last, totalled 3,873,000 bales compared with 2,287,000 for the same period in 1931.

New Equipment Is Secured By Clemson

Clemson College, S. C. — The Clemson Textile Department has just installed a new H. & B. fly frame and a new H. & B. long draft spinning frame. The latter, which will draft from 10 to 24, is driven by the latest Reeves variable speed mechanism for increasing production and uniformity

of yarn. Clemson Textile Department is now equipped with three types of long draft spinning, namely, the H. & B., Casablanco, and Saco-Lowell. These frames are used for experimental and educational purposes.

New Shirt Factory At Kinston

Kinston, N. C.—This city is expected to have a new shirt factory. Outside interests have petitioned the city council for concessions in the way of low taxes and cheap power for a period of two or three years. The promoters plan to use a building formerly occupied by a knitting company. They will sell no stock, it is understood. The plant would employ "a large number" of workers, it is said.

Rome, Ga., Mills Busy

Rome, Ga.—Local hosiery manufacturers, duck mills, and tapestry weavers are said to be operating on an augmented schedule, and comfortably supplied with orders. The three plants owned by the Rome Hosiery Mills are all operating on full schedule, and it is reported that there are no signs of a let-up in their activity.

Savings From Return of Cones

Gastonia, N. C.—Through the decision some time ago of the producers of rayon in permitting the return of pulp-wood cones on which the rayon yarn is shipped to cloth mills, one mill alone in this county in November returned \$2,500 worth of these cones, the return price to the manufacturer being half the cost of the new cones. Hitherto they have been treated as waste material.

RODNEY HUNT

Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
 33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
 A former member of the Examining
 Corps in the United States Patent
 Office.

PAUL B. EATON
 Registered Patent Attorney
 Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
 Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
 434 Munsey Building
 Washington, D. C.
 Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK

Have You Some Equipment You Want to
Dispose Of?

SELL IT

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read in Nearly All Textile Mills in the South

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The demand for gray goods was only moderately active during the week. A limited number of buyers continued to place orders, but buying was not general. A good deal of price pressure was current and while some goods were moved at concessions, most sellers kept prices on a firm basis. There was a general feeling in the market that much larger buying is soon to develop.

Some improvement was noted in finished goods. Finishers are busier and the demand for a considerable range of finished goods was more general. Fine goods showed further improvement.

Print goods sold rather slowly. A fair business was done in carded broadcloths and some concessions were reported. There was less business in narrow sheetings, but a somewhat better demand for drills.

In fine goods, the demand for fancy cotton fabrics has continued to improve. It is understood that Southern mills have booked a considerable amount of new business on these goods, as well as on rayons and rayon and cotton mixtures. Rayon flat crepes are selling better and prospects for a good spring business are considerably better.

Gingham mills reported a number of small orders which mean more than their actual size. They reflect that the favor toward plaids and checks continues unabated and deliveries since last September and October have not exhausted the vogue.

Encouraging reports were made in various sections of the primary textile market during the last day or two. More buyers are about and others being scheduled to come to market next week and the week following. The considerable backlog of orders on various mill books lends comfort to sellers who have reason to believe that customers will place additional orders in the near future.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	25½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2¼
Gray Goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3¼- 35½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	45½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	4¾
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	11½
Denims	9
Dress gingham	10½-13
Standard prints	5¾
Staple gingham	6½

Constructive Selling Agents
for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was more interest in yarns during the week, but sales were not large. The influence of the inventory period was still apparent and it is felt that more active conditions can not develop before the middle of the month. Shipping instructions on old orders increased. Prices showed little change. In some instances, concessions were granted on small lots, but spinners were firm where larger contracts were concerned.

After handling a December business which, in quantity of yarn sold, compared favorably with the best previous 1932 months, several local houses now report sales of carded yarn have slumped materially, though sentiment among customers is much more confident than it was a year ago. It is pointed out that in the cases where inventory considerations operate against the immediate purchase of yarns, this influence is likely to persist until the middle of January. It is generally assumed among yarn distributors that their customers' yarn holdings are unusually small, but no actual figures on this have become available as yet.

It appears to the yarn trade that knitters are not quite as active in the consumption of hosiery and underwear yarns as a month ago. There was rather heavy buying of combed yarns during the period of outstanding price irregularity, when, it was common report in the trade, members of a spinners' group assumed to be a unit on the price question, were said to be among the chief offenders in under-cutting.

Market interests state that if the proposed "farm parity" measure becomes a law in the form in which it was introduced into Congress, it will necessitate an advance of approximately 14 cents a pound in 60s-2 combed peeler yarns, because of the high percentage of waste in spinning the finer combed peeler numbers. This would place combed peeler yarns in a hopeless competitive position as against similar quality silk and rayon yarns, but especially as against rayon, due to exemption of cotton linters in the parity bill, which favors rayon made from cotton instead of wood pulp.

Southern Single Warps			30s		
10s	13	a	19	a	19 1/2
12s	13 1/2	a	40s	25	a
14s	14	a	40s ex.	26 1/2	a
16s	14 1/2	a	50s	30 1/2	a
20s	15	a	60s	35	a
24s	15 1/2	a	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
26s	17 1/2	a	8s	13	a
30s	18 1/2	a	10s	13 1/2	a
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			12s	14	a
8s	13	a	16s	15	a
10s	13 1/2	a	20s	16	a
12s	14	a	Carpet Yarns		
16s	15	a	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3		
20s	16	a	and 4-ply		
24s	17 1/2	a	Colored strips, 8s, 3		
30s	19	a	and 4-ply		
36s	24	a	White carpets, 8s, 3		
40s	25	a	and 4-ply		
40s ex.	26 1/2	a	Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
Southern Single Skeins			8s, 1-ply		
8s	12 1/2	a	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
10s	13	a	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
12s	13 1/2	a	12s, 2-ply		
14s	14	a	16s, 2-ply		
16s	14 1/2	a	20s, 2-ply		
20s	15	a	26s, 2-ply		
24s	15 1/2	a	30s, 2-ply		
26s	17 1/2	a	Southern Frame Cones		
30s	18 1/2	a	8s		
36s	19 1/2	a	10s		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			12s		
8s	13	a	14s		
10s	13 1/2	a	16s		
12s	14	a	18s		
14s	14 1/2	a	20s		
16s	15	a	22s		
20s	16	a	24s		
24s	17 1/2	a	26s		
26s	18	a	28s		
			30s		

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

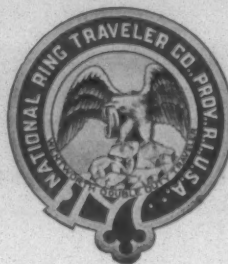
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



H. M. McCord

100 East 42nd Street, New York City
Ashland 4-0345

161 Devonshire St.
Boston

Liberty 5943

Commercial Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia

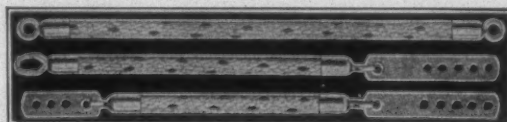
Rittenhouse 2185

Southern Representative

W. G. Pattison

Tel.—Charlotte—2-0264

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury

:-:

Mass.

Do You Have a Vacancy That You Wish to
Fill?

Get Your Man!

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. H. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 111 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

ARABOL MFG. CO., THE, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

ARNOLD HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, Wincoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: S. C. Stinson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; I. L. Brown, 836 Drewry St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BARBER-COLEMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. Beebe Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

BIGGS-SHAFFNER CO., 600 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C. P. O. Box 188, Salem Station, S. A. Harris, Mgr., W. H. Parks, Sales Mgr.

BORNE-SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

BROWN & CO., D. P., 250-261 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Newlin W. Fyle, Charlotte, N. C.

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc., Sta. B., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Warehouses, Union Storage & Warehouse Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sou. Office 1800 Belvedere Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred B. Cochrane, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson 110 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. McLeod, Box 1142, Columbia, S. C.; G. N. Wilson, care Ponce de Leon Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Guillot, Mgr.

DRAKE CORPORATION, Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass., Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.: Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT RAYON CO., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices, care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FIRTH-SMITH CO., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr., Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Cunn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. F. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooks, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Ricklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shop: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., Akron, Ohio. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 Artye Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Roy Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; E. Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., North Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1226-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 530, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 820 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 653, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta, Office.

HYGROLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Ier, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

LUBRIPLATE CORP., New York City, Sou. Rep., Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RUBBEROS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, McMillan & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co., Montgomery, Teague Hardware Co., Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Beting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker, (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co.; South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertie St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MAESTON CO., JOHN F., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: O. H. Ochis, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va. E. A. Hault, Vice-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Brown, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmonston, Box 670, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 301 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; F. Molins, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ornsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Folger, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agents F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Crumerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent.; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. F. Worth, Mgr.

SCHEREN CO. CHAS. A., New York City, Sou. Rep., Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W. Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Rodgers, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO. J. E., Greenville, S. C.
SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lentz Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.
SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W. Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL NEEDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 631 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. C. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stores at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT CO., INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. R. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VINCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

WHITNEY MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep., Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Burlington Mills

Opens Spring Lines

Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C., offer a wide variety of styled bedspreads on their spring lines. Numerous patterns are being shown, ranging from \$1.98 to \$2.98 at retail.

The company presents a low price number, 80x105 inches, to retail at \$1.19 to \$1.29, made with a light ground and a set floral figure. Another popular price range, 86 inches

wide, shows a shell scroll weave ground with a floral bowknot in a large repeat for motif. This is an intended \$1.69 retail style.

Showing a white and colored dot and small diamond ground a number is set off with a large set rose to retail at \$1.98. In the same class is a morning glory pattern, balanced by a broken rellis, the ground a squared chevron and the motif representing a very large repeat. This is a tufted weave. Another tufted construction is the face gingham, also the tree of life figure, both of which are now made to retail at \$2.49, 50c less than heretofore.

The basket number, which was so outstanding a success up to the close of the year remains \$2.98. A number that demands attention is a rose of Sharon design, set in large white decorative plaques, heightened on a small check gingham ground. The plaques are 12 inches across. This is a tufted weave to retail at \$2.98. Country Side and Skipper are tufted styles continued in the \$2.98 retail price group.

For variety there is a graceful lattice style with vine and clinging clowers that is a \$2.98 seller. More extreme in novelty treatment is a horizontal wave repeat which are broken up with large leaf and floral figures. Every feature of this style is brought out in clear outline on a white ground.

Four Color Combinations

In the \$2.98 class, also, is a bordered plaid that harmonizes in four color combinations. The yarn in this number is spun and the heavy fabric woven to simulate the feel of mohair or wool. A two-tone basket of flowers is used as the motif on a \$3.98 retail range. This offers a tufted ground and outlined scroll to accentuate the general treatment. The color combinations include, green and gold; green and orchid; red and blue; rose and blue; green and rust.

A floral gingham style is built on amedium large size checkerboard with decorative potted plants and plaid gingham effect squares alternating. This is made 90 inches wide to bring \$2.98. Also, 90 inches wide, is an old colonial effect ground over which are multi-colored chintz type flowers of medium size. This has been called Betsy Ross by several. It should bring \$3.98.

Rayons in the line begin at a retail price of \$1.19 and rise by stages to \$3.98. These include rayon filled and rayon warp ranges. A new number is made with colored rayon yarn filling and sometimes called Floral Corsage. It represents a broken rip-

ple effect ground, though smooth like a tarreta. It is included in the \$2.98 retail group.

Cotton Ginnings

Show Lower Grade

Washington.—Cotton Ginned up to December 1 is considerably lower in grade but only slightly different in staple, on the average, from that ginned up to the corresponding period last year, according to the report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Bureau of the Census reported 11,636,958 bales ginned prior to December 1. All of this was American upland with the exception of 6,227 bales of American-Egyptian. Twenty-nine per cent of the American upland cotton ginned up to December 1 is white strict middling and better, this year, compared with 45 per cent for the same period last year. About 15 per cent is white strict low middling and below, compared with only 13 per cent ginned during the same period last year, and there is 14 per cent spotted and yellow tinged cotton, compared with 6 per cent last year.

There is no radical change in the relative proportions of the various staple lengths from those shown ginned to the corresponding period last year. There is practically no change in the proportion of cotton shorter than 7-8 inch but there is a larger proportion of 15-16-inch and 1 1-8-inch than was ginned up to December 1 last year, with correspondingly smaller proportions of 7-8-inch, 1-inch, and 1 3-16-inch and longer.

A little over 93 per cent of the cotton ginned up to December 1, this year, is tenderable, or about the same percentage shown last year.

Cone Co. Puts 8 1/2c Price

On 28" 2.20 Yard Denim

Cone Export & Commission Company, 57 Worth street, yesterday made a base price of 8 1-2c on 28-inch 2.30-yard white back denim. Deliveries offered run through January, February and March.

The company, it is understood, has already booked a substantial amount of business on denim. As a result, a good share of available production is already taken care of. Manufacturers for some time past have quietly prepared themselves with yardage to provide for garment orders already taken. This is the first formal price announced in a good many months.

Winding for the Hosiery Trade

(Continued from Page 6)

Against this system, with the increasing popularity of the cone, a supply is provided which is not only better from the hosiery manufacturer's and knitting machine operative's point of view, but also from the point of view of the rayon supplier. The paper cone on which the rayon is wound is better in every way. The first cost is not so great, the cones are considerably lighter, showing a saving in transport costs, and are produced of such a quality that they will give effective service over a very considerable working life.

CONES FOR WARP KNITTING

A recent development is the use of cones as a warping supply for beams for warp knitting machines. For this purpose a creel has been specially designed to carry the cones, which are so mounted that the yarn withdraws freely over the apex of the cone. This obviates all the difficulties and limitations which arise where revolving spools are used. The cone holders are fitted with a felt covered disc, pressed against the base of the cone by means of a spring. This arrangement prevents the yarn from slipping off the conical face of the cone near its base. After leaving the cone the yarn passes through a tension device carefully designed and constructed to provide a uniform tension. The yarn next passes forward to the front of the creel, through auxiliary guide eyes and so to the warper. Stop motion detectors may be applied to the creel at these auxiliary guide eyes. These detectors operate electrically to stop the warper on the breakage of an end. The advantages of using a cone as supply for warping are increased warping speeds and productions, reduced warping costs, improved warps, with all the ends under more uniform tension, and reduced waste losses. If the "magazine" system is adopted, enabling the creeling to be carried out without stopping the warper, the productive efficiency is considerably increased.

WINDING FOR FULL-FASHIONED MACHINES

The question of knitted footwear cannot be left without referring to the winding requirements of what is probably the most important end of the hose trade, the manufacture of silk hose on full-fashioned machines. This is an industry which is rapidly growing in this country. For many years the idea prevailed that a bobbin must be used—but conditions have changed considerably in this end of the trade also, with the result that today many manufacturers are knitting silk hose exclusively from cones.

The cones used for this purpose have a slightly different taper from those employed for rayon, and instead of a solid cone being wound, one with an open or honeycomb effect is produced; in fact, this type of cone is commonly referred to as having a honeycomb wind. During the winding process the silk travels over a roller which revolves in a trough containing emulsion, in order to condition the silk and render it soft and pliable for the knitting process. As the silk is heavily saturated with the emulsion, something more substantial than paper cones has to be used for the purpose, and to get over this difficulty either an aluminum or a solid wooden cone is often used. It is generally recognized that with this form of winding, very even saturation of the silk can be secured, and the evenness is maintained right through from the full to the empty cone; a very necessary condition for the production of good quality fine-gauge silk hose.

Arbitration Aid to Industry

Increasing reliance upon arbitration in preference to settlement of disputes by litigation is indicated in a report of the 1932 activities of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry. The report, as submitted by Frederick A. Colt, secretary, to George A. Sloan, Chairman of the Council and President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, discloses that 23 cases were formally arbitrated in 1932 compared to eight cases in the preceding year. In addition there were a number of adjustments effected between parties having controversies by informal negotiations promoted with the co-operation of the council's secretary.

Attention is called to a development of particular encouragement for the progress of arbitration. In most cases awards have been willingly accepted and followed in many instances by friendly resumption of business relations between the parties whose cases were decided by the council.

Claims presented for arbitration involved sums ranging from about \$1,000 to approximately \$15,000. Fees for the council's services were nominal, approximating \$10 for each party in various cases, and not over \$25 each in most other cases. In general, the awards were speedily reached and represented a saving in time compared to litigation which may be estimated from the statement of an eminent lawyer, experienced in arbitration, who says that on the average it takes two and one-half years to dispose of a dispute in the courts of New York County. Another advantage, according to the same authority, is that arbitration insures the disposition of each case by persons who are expert in the questions at issue, and by the application of simple business judgment and common sense. The saving in litigation expense is, of course, obvious.

In all of the cases but one, the awards were made by unanimous vote where three arbitrators were officiating. A few cases were decided with only one arbitrator sitting.

Many of the disputes involved differences over merchandise containing synthetic yarns, altogether or in part, but made by cotton mills. These were difficult cases, as they brought in an additional producing element—the maker of synthetic yarns. Frequently, too, the finisher was an element and the award might result in the loser having a claim against one of these two parties. There have been several attempts by buyer or seller of the involved merchandise, or both, to secure the consent of finisher or yarn producer to become a party to arbitration proceedings, but so far all cases handled by the council have been two-party disputes.

The more difficult cases have been those which have involved court proceedings and the incidental delays, especially where counsel might feel that delay was an advantage to his client. To date, all court proceedings have sustained the council's awards, including one case in which a motion was made to vacate the award.

A definite arbitration clause in sales contracts has been found of distinct advantage to creditor concerns and has saved much time in securing arbitration proceedings.

The most important case in many respects handled by the council involved a dispute between a prominent manufacturer and an important converting house. Three prominent New York textile merchants were agreed upon as arbitrators. Counsel for each party attended the proceedings but took no active part except in the final summing up. Many witnesses, including technical experts from distant points, were heard and much other testimony presented. Eight sessions, each of about three hours dur-

ation, were held and the arbitrators, themselves, held three sessions to arrive at a decision.

Indicating the satisfactory results that are obtainable through arbitration, it may be stated that, in addition to other recognition, each party to the dispute expressed to the arbitrators their appreciation of the time and effort given, also their appreciation of the spirit of fairness and courteous treatment which prevailed at all times throughout the hearings.

Knitted Outerwear Exhibition

The number of exhibitors who will display their wares to hundreds of knitted outerwear men at the Grand Central Palace during "Knitted Outerwear Week," February 13th to 17th, is continually increasing. Moreover, many exhibits of an interesting and instructive nature are being arranged in elaborate fashion.

One knitting machine manufacturer will display no less than four of his machines in operation, knitting novelty fabrics in a variety of intricate patterns and combinations of color such as the prevailing modes dictate. As the attention of the sportswear manufacturer is being turned greatly toward producing new fancy fabrics this display is expected to provoke widespread comment. Other manufacturers will operate machines demonstrating their particular point of interest in knitting. Needle manufacturers, yarn spinners, dyers and jobbers, as well as button makers, button hole machine companies, and numerous others, will feature their articles and services in such a manner that even the layman will find the story of knitted outerwear and its production an absorbing one.

Another feature turning knitted outerwear interest to New York during "Knitted Outerwear Week" is the fact that the Annual Convention of the Knitted Outerwear Association is being held simultaneously. The business sessions will take the form of a series of luncheon meetings.

1933 Spring Hosiery Colors

Restrained, subtle shades of neutral tonality are stressed in the collection of twelve new colors appearing in the 1933 Spring Hosiery Card now being issued by the Textile Color Card Association to its members.

In interpreting the Spring hosiery tones, Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director of the Association, explained that they had been especially created to express the new color mood in Spring fashions, that is, the decided feeling for subdued, shadowy half-tones.

While the contrast movement in color is still an important phase of fashion, Mrs. Rorke pointed out that the monotone theme, in its adaptation to the costume, hose and shoes, was gaining in favor. This, she explained, does not always infer the matching of colors, but rather a dégradé, or tone-on-tone effect. The new hosiery shades, Mrs. Rorke added, reflect that neutral note so important as the harmonizing link between the costume and the shoe. The very definite trend toward lighter hosiery tones in the Spring mode is also emphasized.

This season, the card has been issued in an entirely new form. In addition to the large tabs of hosiery material, now three times larger than ever before, which serve as a permanent color record, there is a detachable set of swatches fitting into a pocket, especially arranged to facilitate the matching of the colors. This arrangement is expected to prove especially practical for dyeing purposes. Flesh-tinted paper under each loose swatch gives the skin effect to each color.



Here is a group of children in one of the nine kindergartens maintained by the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala. The two young ladies in charge of this particular group report that the attendance is 100 per cent and that every child of kindergarten age in this territory was present in the above group.

To assist in the merchandising of the new hosiery colors, they have been classified on the card under three captions: Grey-Grege Shades, Natural-Beige Shades and Sunshades.

The Grey-Grege Shades, a high-fashion group, represent an outstanding trend because of the increased importance of grey costumes and accessories. A subtle grege cast makes them quite different from the cold metallic types of the past. Included in this group are Shadetone, Dawngrey, Greylite and Fogmist.

The Natural-Beige Shades are significant because of the wide endorsement of the beige range in Spring costumes and accessories, particularly the natural, string, and clear neutral types, all of which have influenced the new beige tones in hosiery. The latter comprise Natural Beige, Ocrebeige, Dausan and Shukker.

The Sunshades reflect the continued style favor for the suntan note in hosiery, especially as a contrast to the all-white sports costume and shoe, as well as for evening wear. This classification includes Suntouch, Sungleam, Hula and Copperskin.

The Textile Color Card Association issues the new hosiery colors each season in co-operation with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

As a further aid in the sales promotion of the new hosiery colors, the Association will shortly issue a printed supplement to the 1933 Spring Hosiery Card, indicating the correct co-ordination of the hosiery tones with the latest color trends in Spring costumes, millinery and shoes.

Radios in Hosiery Mill

The use of radios in a hosiery mill is working out nicely, according to J. M. Hatch, treasurer of the Hatch Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Belmont, N. C. Mr. Hatch first installed the radios in order to let his employees hear the reports of the World Series last fall. They have been in continuous use since that time and Mr. Hatch states that they have not only resulted in adding to the contentment of the workers but by actual tests, have accounted for an increase in production of first quality hose.

"I noticed that my people went about their work with much more snap and spirit. The radio was putting new life into them and was killing the monotonous drone of the machinery. I discovered something that would make their work more pleasant for them. Since then I have been fully convinced of this," Mr. Hatch says.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position as weave room overseer. Can furnish best of references. Not afraid of hard work. PP-C, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Can go anywhere on short notice. 5 years' experience one mill; best references. D. J. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—An experienced thread yarn man who knows bleaching and finishing, capable taking charge bleaching and finishing plant. M. R. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

COTTON MILL
For Sale at 10% of Cost
8500 Spindles
260 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain
For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Rope Account Wanted
Salesman calling on Jobbing trade in Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida looking for line Cotton Rope to sell on commission basis. If interested communicate P. O. Box 1228, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position as card grinder. Good man for hard jobs, also fix frames, pickers, drawing, H. & B. and other makes. Cloth cards; do belt work. Have family; will go any distance. Good references. Address C. G. N., 3917 Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

HUNTER'S TRAVELER

1—C. & M. No. 25 Sewing and Rolling Machine, yardage counter.
4—C. & M. Cloth Inspecting Machines.
4—Hermas Shears, 48" and 58".
50M—Draper No. 5 Clutch Spindles.
20—NaSmith Combers, \$300.
25M—4x5 Wood Head Spools.
HUNTER MACHINERY CO.
610 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Successful knitting mill foreman, fixer or good knitter. Also Jacquard weaver with a small amount of money and a large volume of ability. Interested persons, do this for yourself. Read article "How the Woolen Industry Grows," front page and page 37, A. Wool & Cotton Reporter, Dec. 22nd issue. Read between the lines, then measure yourself. Don't telegraph, phone or write. Come to see Box 182, Landrum, S. C.

Louis Allis Motorized Speed Reducers

Motorized speed reducers capable of employing nearly any type of motor, have been placed on the market by the Louis Allis Company, Milwaukee. The motor and speed reducer are combined into a single, compact, self-contained unit which makes an attractive, easily-mounted, slow-speed drive for many types of

industrial machinery. Ratings available are 3-4 to 75 H. P. with output speeds 4 to 400 R.P.M.

Efficiencies as high as 97 per cent or more claimed because of possible simple design which reduces to a minimum the number of rotating and wearing parts. High-grade precision gears and pinions with high-grade over-sized ball bearings throughout insure accuracy, quiet operation, and long life.

Built in styles accommodating nearly any type of motor, these units can be furnished with motor characteristics and style of mounting best suited to each application. The integral style, in which the endball is removed and the motor close-coupled to the gear casing, is most common where an open motor or enclosed non-ventilated motor is employed. The flexible style, in which the entire motor without any change is mounted on the gear casing, is furnished where conditions require an explosion-proof, enclosed fan-cooled, splash-proof, or other protected type of motor. Either style can be furnished to provide normal starting torque, which starting torque, high slip, adjustable speed, multi-speed, or other desirable characteristics that can be built into separate motors.

Cotton Mill Output Down 47% in 1931

Washington.—Production of cotton goods last year had a factory value of \$798,746,181, compared with \$1,514,297,826 in 1929, a decrease of 47.2 per cent, it was disclosed by the United States Census Bureau.

Of the 1931 total, it was shown in a preliminary report compiled by the bureau \$792,663,228 was contributed by establishments whose principal products were cotton goods, against \$1,507,525,222 in 1929, and \$6,082,953 represents the value of such goods made as secondary products by establishments engaged primarily in other lines, against \$6,772,604.

The biennial survey by the bureau showed a decline of 11.3 per cent in the number of establishments between 1929 and 1931, from 1,281 to 1,136. There was a drop of 22.5 per cent in the average number of wage earners, from 424,916 to 329,279 accompanied by a decline of 32.3 per cent in annual wage payments, from \$324,289,094 to \$19,410,016; expenditures for materials, containers for products, fuel and electric energy dropped 55 per cent, from \$898,028,977 to \$404,162,979.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTERHEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

Bill Heads

Factory Forms

Statements

Invoices

Pay Roll Envelopes

Loose Leaf Systems and Binders

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

118 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.

Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the
business paper
helps to save*



"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.

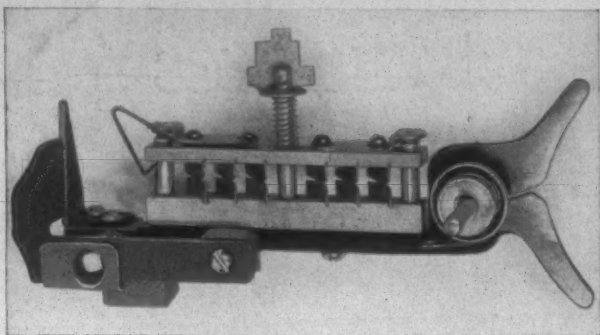


THIS SYMBOL identifies an ABP paper... It stands for honest, known, paid circulation; straight-forward business methods, and editorial standards that insure reader interest... These are the factors that make a valuable advertising medium.

This publication is a member of the Associated Business Papers, Inc. ... a cooperative, non-profit organization of leading publications in the industrial, professional and merchandising fields, mutually pledged to uphold the highest editorial, journalistic and advertising standards.

+ + + + +

THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.
TWO-NINETY-FIVE MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK CITY



Mr. Spinner Have You Considered

The question of this year's cotton being exceedingly "trashy and dirty"? Accordingly are you turning out "trashy and dirty" yarns with excessive waste in your carding room? Does your product meet the exact requirements of your customers? Do you want to deliver a better product to your customers? If so, have your winders equipped with ECLIPSE YARN CLEANERS. They will guarantee you a *better* and *cleaner* yarn with no additional production cost.

The ECLIPSE YARN CLEANER is guaranteed to improve the quality of your yarn.

Request us to have a representative call and demonstrate to your entire satisfaction what the ECLIPSE YARN CLEANER can do for you. The ECLIPSE YARN CLEANER is standard equipment in many up-to-date cotton mills.

The ECLIPSE YARN CLEANER can be attached to Foster and Universal winders and spoolers.

Telegraph or telephone us collect for a demonstration.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

Southern Representative

J. D. LUTES

P. O. Box 1651

Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE

YARN CLEANER

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE



Seydel-Woolley
Company

ATLANTA

Textile
Chemicals

For
Best Weaving

A Concern is
Known by the
Customers It
Keeps

PRINTING

All Kinds of

MILL and OFFICE FORMS

DAVID CLARK, *Owner*

WASHBURN

PRINTING Company

P. O. Box 974, 18 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.